The Bombay Ga...

No. 10,047—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Java.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. I. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	„ 300	„ 220	Rs. 140
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 120
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 350	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

CHEAP PASSAGE.—BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST OR 2ND FEBRUARY.

S. SESTOS, 100 A 1 at Lloyds, Captain Tilmouth, has excellent Cabin Accommodation. To be seen in Prince's Dock.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	....James Laird..	3300	400	....	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA	....	3300	400	....	6th April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	....James Laird..	3300	400	....	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. GALATEA	....S. Puddicombe	2044	360	....	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	.....Geo. H. Read..	2289	500	....	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	....Thos. G. Knox..	2245	421	....	13th April
s.s. CASTALIA	...J. D. Allison...	2200	424	....	30th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	..Thos. Martin..	2272	486	....	28th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. MARS	.....F. Colombo,	5th Feb.
s.s. CALIPSO	.....B. Geicich	12th „
s.s. TIMAVO	....	26th „
s.s. HUNGARIA	..G. Donciich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE	....	25th „
s.s. URANO	.....N. Ucropina,	5th April.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	325	131	0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 2nd proximo for the supply of 700 tons best quality Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay General Offices, 25th January, 1881.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.

A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH
Pro rietor

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroidery Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beadle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.
No. 24, Apollo Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3112	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2853	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2859	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3112	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class

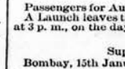
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Europe:—

CLAN FRASER, S. S. .....for London.....on 3rd February.
CLAN LAMONT, S. S. .....for Marseilles ... on 19th „
CLAN ALPINE, S. S .....forLiverpool....about 26th „

Fares to London or Liverpool.....Rs. 450
„ Marseilles.....„ 400

Other sailing dates will be advertised as they are fixed. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steam-ship STRATHMORE, 2,138 Tons, will SAIL for London about 5th February. Has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Fare, Rs. 150.

Apply to Captain ROWELL, on board, or to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per steamship ELFIE, Captain Rodgaard, are informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from London, and requested to present their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to the undersigned for countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods at once from the Prince's Dock, where the steamer is berthed.

Claims for short delivery, or otherwise, will not be paid unless passed by the Captain prior to sailing from this port.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.
Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome Hotel Furniture, best plated-ware, glass and crockery, refreshment bar with marble slabs, handsome pier glass, English cooking stove, iron water tank, hand pumps with piping, copper utensils, Lauric and Marner's brougham, &c., &c., at No. 59, Rampart Row, Fort, the property of the Railway Terminus Hotel.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1881, at 1-30 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of C. Bouneviale, Esq., all the above.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland Road, opposite to Messrs. Bapty Brother's Factory, A collection of valuable plants in tubs and pots comprising crotons, standard roses, geraniums, ferns, &c.

The property of J. E. Millard, Esq. The plants will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUNDUWADY, ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Jai Navabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Cursetjee Framjee Bujan, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of the late Bacoo Bhanujee Burookar, on the north by the property of Damodur Juggonath, and on the south by the property of Moroba Balajee.

The property may be inspected four days before the sale from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT Syed Abdool Rahman Street, Coppersmith Row, Parell Road, Pydhony and Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned valuable properties on their respective premises by order of Mr. Edulee Heerajee Amaria, Administrator of the property and credits of Heerajee Burjorjee Amaria, deceased.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M.
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at New Town or Coppersmith Row, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 387 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, containing by admeasurement in breadth 20 feet on the north side and 20 feet and 6 inches on the south side, and in length 71 feet on the east side and 74 feet on the west side, being in all 163 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by Syed Abdool Rahman Street, on the west by the house of the said Herajee Burjorjee, deceased, being lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on the north by the Coppersmith Cross Road, and on the south by a public passage.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at New Town or Coppersmith Row, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 386, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 9½ feet in breadth, and 7 sticks in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hirajee Burjorjee, deceased, being lot No. 1, hereinbefore described, on or towards the west by the house of Runsord, on or towards the north by the Coppersmith Cross Road, and on or towards the south by a Government passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.
LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road (Pydhony), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1171, survey No. 2136, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 138 6-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by Syed Abdool Rahman Street, on the west by the property of Loivana Nursee Jeevraj, on the north by Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, and on or towards the south by Coppersmith Row.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Coppersmith Row (Pydhony), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 384, survey No. 2,200, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 20 by 21 feet in breadth in front side and 71 by 72 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house of Runsord Withul, Ironsmith, on the west by the chawl or range of Gosae Vurzbhoocanji Maharaj, on the north by the public road called Coppersmith Row, and on the south by a public passage.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M.
LOT No. 5.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Nizampoora Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 158, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 77 and seven-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nizampoora Street Road, on the north by the house of Eduljee Cawasji, and on the south by the house of Maneckji Curseidji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds, apply at the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, of Rs. 25 per share on the Old Shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 2-4-4 per share on the New Shares on which Rs. 100 has been paid, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 16th February, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 8th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....{Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. {Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY,
AND
THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY,
H. J. BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

FRIDAY,
THE GREAT DRAMA,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

On this occasion the performance will be under THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF MAJOR GENERAL HEWETT,
AND
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SATURDAY, 5TH FEB,
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
ON
TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
BY COMMAND
AND IN PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Will be performed
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

The Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, Rampart Row.

ZOEDONE. ZOEDONE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

RECEIVED PER S. S. URANE.

SMALL CONSIGNMENT of "MUNICH BEER from Kgl. Bayer. Staatsbrauerei."
Price, Rs. 6-0 .. .. ..per 1 Dozen quarts.
„ 6-8 .. .. „ 2 „ pints.
Apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED myself here as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.
HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MISTARY.
29, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st February, 1881.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,000, being the 139th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st February, 1881.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer PALALON, Captain SKINNER, are informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL from Sunderland, requested to present their delivery order, accompanied with BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, and to take delivery of their goods at once from the Prince's Dock, where the Steamer is berthed. Claims for short delivery or otherwise will not be paid unless passed by the Captain prior to sailing from this port.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

		Cash per doz. Rs.	as.
Best uncovered	2 inch...	3	4
Best uncovered	2¼ inch...	3	12
Best uncovered	2½ inch...	4	4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼ inch...	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼ inch...	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch...	9	8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼ inch...	9	0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch...	10	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 646 OF 1875.

DEWRAJ PEERBHOY and CASSUM PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitants, sons and legal representatives of PEERBHOY ASSUR, late of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan, deceased.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEEBHOY GOOLAM HOOSSEIN, also of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Shamice Hussajee Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

AND

AHMEDBHAI HUBIBBHAI and JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY.....Assignees.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above Suit on the 23rd day of December, 1875, it was ORDERED that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of rupees three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, annas seven, and pies two, for debt and interest, and the sum of rupees three hundred and seventy-two for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount together to the sum of rupees four thousand two hundred and twenty, annas seven, and pies two.

AND WHEREAS by an alias warrant of sale, dated the 18th day of May, 1880, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say: All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of two compartments standing thereon, situate between Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, and Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the east side of the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 612, and containing by admeasurement 732 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hoosein Teja, and on or towards the south by the Tomb of Ashaeksha, and which said premises have been in the occupation of Lalljee Hema, Abdulla Sewjee, and several other tenants.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1881, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for sale by public auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. JEFFERBHAI GOOLAM HOOSEIN claims an interest in the said lands and premises under an indenture, bearing date the 17th September, 1870, made between Hoorbai, widow of Goolam Hooseein Tejany of the first part, and Mahomed Daman Fazoolabhoy Cassumbhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Soomar of the second part, and the defendant Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoossein and the said Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoossein of the third part, and registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvee on the 6th October, 1870.

2. RAHMUTBAI, wife of KHOJA NASSER FAZUL, claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred, and for the said sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred payable to her as occasion may require under the Will of Goolam Hoosscin Teja and under the above-mentioned Indenture of the 17th September, 1870.

3. SONBAI, wife of KHOJA KHAKI NENSEY, claims to have a charge upon the said lands and premises for the monthly payment of rupees twelve and annas eight, being the monthly interest of a sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred, and for the said sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred, payable to her as occasion may require, under the Will of Goolam Hoossein Teja, and the above-mentioned Indenture of the 17th September, 1870.

4. The Municipal Commissioner claims rupees four hundred and twenty-one, annas eleven, and pies two for Municipal rates and taxes due on the said land and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Assignees have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE, Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the Assignees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE, FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829, Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Quarts	.....	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do.	Impl. Pints	„	5 4
Do.	Pints.....	„	4 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

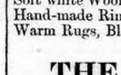
WARM CLOTHING.

ASQUITH and LORD have a very large assortment of Materials for CLOTHING suitable for wear during the COLD SEASON. Their Cheviot Cloths for suits are of the best and newest textures and patterns, and their Flannels and Silk and Wool for shirts are not equalled in India. Their warm all Shetland Wool underclothing is a luxury to Gentlemen residing in, or about to visit, a cold climate; and the fit and finish of all Garments supplied by them may always be relied on. A few Cash Prices quoted below. Patterns and Catalogues containing our old and simple instructions for Self-measurement forwarded on application.

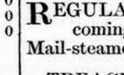
CASH PRICES.

			Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Cheviot Suits, Sac-Coat and Trousers	...	...	... 40	0	to	45	0
Stout Angola do. do.	...	...	...	...		45	0
Very warm Ulster Over-Coats, lined	...	...	...	...		55	0
The very best Wove-Flannel Shirts	...	...	...	...	each	9	0
Our special shrinkless Silk and Wool Shirts	...	...	...	...	„	9	0
Our „ Oxford-Cloth Shirts	...	...	...	...	six for	36	8
Real Shetland Wool Undershirts, very warm	...	...	...	...	each	7	8
Do. do. Long Drawers do.	...	...	...	...	„	7	0
Do. do. Socks	...	...	...	...	per dozen	25	8
Silver Grey Angola Shirts	...	...	...	...	each	6	8
Do. do. Long Drawers	...	...	...	...	„	6	0
Best Angola Half Hose	...	...	...	per dozen,	from	21	0
Fine warm elastic Cardigan Jackets	...	...	...	...	...	12	8
Soft white Wool Mufflers	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Hand-made Ringwood Gloves	...	...	...	...	per pair	2	0
Warm Rugs, Blankets, and Scotch Mauds	...	...	...	...	from 15 0 to	55	0

THE TRAVELLERS' AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,



8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



MRS. PRYER, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.
Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

J. NEURERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *specialities*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

FOURTEEN Brands to select from. Mild, Medium, and Full-flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

General Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

THIS department is under the Superintendence of a practical European Boot Cutter of experience. Boots and Shoes made to measure of best French and English leather only. Lasts kept for future orders.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS ONLY KEPT IN STOCK.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
French Kid low cut Shoes	...per pair 7	0	7	8
French Kid Oxford Shoes	... „ 8	0	8	8
French Kid do. extra quality ...	... „ 9	8	10	8
French Kid embroidered Shoes... ...	... „ 9	0	10	0
French Kid Jett do. Shoes... ...	... „ 9	8	10	8
French Kid Shoes with Satin Bows ...	... „ 9	0	9	8
French Kid Button Boots	... „ 15	0	16	8
French Kid and Morocco Slippers ...	... „ 5	0	5	8
White and Brown Lawn Tennis Shoes ...	... „ 9	0	10	8

Peerless Gloss and Kid Reviver, 12 annas per bottle.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Gent's Best Calf Walking Shoes	... 12	8	13	8
Gent's Patent Dress Shoes, extra quality	... 12	8	13	8
Gent's Glove Kid Light Walking Shoes	... 13	0	14	0
Gent's Button or Lace Shoes with Drab tops ...

…closed
…spot prices
…in Americans
…also easier, Good
…April-May shipment,
…6¼d. and Mid.-Uplands at
…th and 6⅜d. for May-June de
…w York, with a continuance o…
…ceipts at the ports, the weakness
…y greater than in Liverpool, ready Mid.-
…ands being quoted 1-16 cent and April
shipment 20 points lower. The receipts to date now give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	32,000	23,000	24,000
Three days' do.	55,000	40,000	40,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,003,000	3,802,000	3,317,000

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver at home continues unchanged at 51⅛d. and advices from Calcutta report no alteration, we opened here with a partial advance of 1-32d. for private bills, drawing rates being the same. During the day, however, the feeling has been quiet ; very little private paper has been forthcoming at the advance, and at the close no great strength is apparent. We quote ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per Re.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 7 3-4d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2f. 10⅝c.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts remain unaltered at 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and so far as we can learn, only a very limited business has been done. Fours we quote at Rs. 100 1-4 ; Fours and-a-half at Rs. 108¾.

SHARES.—As a general rule, the market may be described as quiet but steady. Bank Shares are all unchanged, as are Press Companies. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 900. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies continue very firm at, in some cases, an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 on yesterday's quotations.

COTTON opened weak, but neither buyers nor sellers seemed disposed to operate, pending receipt of the American telegram, which did not come in till noon. Afterwards the large receipts and the heavy drop in futures caused a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and on this basis a comparatively fair extent of business has been done. As before, however, the bulk of it has been more in covering previous sales than in new operations ; and it is evident we have yet to undergo a further fall before a large steady business, such as we ought now to be having, can become practicable. Up-country, too, rates continue very high, and the ryots in the Berars show a disposition to hold back supplies for a time in the hope of doing better later on. We call closing quotations :—

Good Hingunghaut, February	Rs.	224	per candy.
Good Omra	,,	212	,,
F. G. F.	,,	201	,,
G. F.	,,	190	,,
Good Broach, March	,,	232	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	211	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet but steady at practically unchanged values.

FREIGHTS, if anything, show a trifle more activity, although the number of steamers just about finishing loading and anxious to fill up prevents any improvement in rates. For Liverpool 33s. 9d. is still the ready rate, and 35s. forward. For London the same figures may be given. Trieste and Venice have receded to 43s. 9d., but Marseilles and Genoa are steady at 42s. 6d., payable here.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered to-day in every respect ; the demand is quiet, and prices all round are without change.

COALS are steadier in the absence of sellers for future shipment, but we have not heard of any fresh business, and rates must accordingly be called unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C. ..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Simla, 1,260 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Neera, 199 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 81 deck passengers.

THE steamer Linhope, 1,509 tons, Captain D. Blacklain, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain J. T. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. J. O. Reingheim, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 149 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna, 1,532 tons, Captain S. Warington, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo and Mr. Scott, and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Mourino, 1,027 tons, Captain T. Bromley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (26th Dec.), with a cargo of 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Eschal, 932 tons, Captain C. Crews, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff (27th Dec.), brought a cargo of 1,774 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Pallion, 1,111 tons, Captain W. Skinner, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Sunderland (27th Dec.), brought a cargo of railway materials and iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Virago, 1,453 tons, Captain J. Stephens, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Newcastle (22nd Dec.), brought a cargo of 1,792 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Bessarabia, 1,058 tons, Captain W. Craskery, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Shields (27th Dec.) brought a cargo of 1,756 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall and Co.

THE Steamer Swordsman, 720 tons, Captain H. Barlose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (13th Jan.) with a general cargo, and one gentleman and 24 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Jairam Sewjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A. W. Mann, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Blissitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. D. Hunter, Captain A. D. Anderson, Brigadier-General Geslie, Surg. J. P. Hunt, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs Turner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Mongolia (s)	Edmond	Venice, Jan. 7.
	Maurino(s).....	Bromley	Shields, Dec. 26.
	Swordsman (s)...	Barlose	Zanzibar, Jan. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	I. G. S. Dalhousie.	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	A. Letchmy	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Simla	Young	D. Island.
	Lizzie English(s)..	Robinson ..	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Reingheim ..	Cutch.
	Rajpootana (s) ..	.....	Bussorah.
	Culna (s)	Warington ..	Rangoon.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchison ..	Kurrachee.
	Linhope (s)	Blacklain ..	Liverpool.
	Neera (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The steamer Neera, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

9 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
15 Drag F. M. W., ss, Murc, from Toulon.
16 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbeck, from Muccalla.
16 Straitherly, ss, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
18 John Pender, ss, Perkin, from Suez.
18 Hartveille, ss, Bertrand, from Cardiff.
18 Brindisi, ss, Lee, from London.
18 City of Agra, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
18 Czar, ss, from Bombay.
19 Lemons, ss, Clarkson, from Cardiff.
19 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from Calcutta.
19 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.
19 Minora, ss, Cosens, from London.
20 Cavalier, ss, Bowell, from Jeddah.
20 Java, ss, Magenis, from Zanzibar.
20 Perim, ss, Scott, from Bombay.
20 Mangerton, ss, Clark, from Jeddah.
21 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
21 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, from Bombay.
21 Drenthe, ss, Young, from Rotterdam.
21 Coniston, ss, Dinsoale, from Jeddah.
21 Nerissa, ss, Stewart, from Cardiff.
22 Hutton, ss, Henderson, from Calcutta.
22 Aludar, ss, Clark, from Portsaid.
22 Chioggia, ss, Prieve, from Assab.
22 Yangtse, ss, Champanis, from Marseilles.
22 Presidt Traplong, ss, Lacott, from Mauritius.
23 Narenta, ss, Latel, from Trieste.
23 Amaraplora, ss, Stuart, from Rangoon.
23 Patna, ss, Avern, from London.
23 Asia, ss, Disquet, from Manilla.
24 Louise H., ss, Voss, from Bombay.
24 Scotch Gray, ss, from Jeddah.
24 Gleadowe, ss, William, from Calcutta.
25 Clan Gordon, ss, Levick, from Calcutta.
25 Oxus, ss, Rapatal, from Shanghai.
…the Bengal S. C., is appointed Offg. Squad.
…, on probation, 1st Regt., Central India Horse,
…ce Lieut. G. K. Daly.

The following extract from Bgde. Orders issued by the Comdt., Central India Horse, dated 15th Aug., 1880, is confirmed :—

1st Regt.—Consequent on the departure of Major A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squdn. Comdr., 1st Regt., Central India Horse, to Bombay, on medical certificate, the following order is issued, with effect from the 13th Aug., 1880 :—

Capt. H. A. Vincent, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squdn. Comdr.

Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, Offg. Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squdn. Comdr.

The following extract from Bgde. Orders issued by the Comdt., Central India Horse, is confirmed, with effect from the 2nd Nov., 1880 :—

1st Regt.—Capt. A. H. S. Neill, 3rd Squdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd Squdn. Comdr., during the absence of Major A. J. Bannerman, on medical certificate, in Europe, or until further orders.

Capt. H. A. Vincent, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squdn. Comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Neill.

The following extract from Bgde. Orders issued by the Comdt., Central India Horse, is confirmed, with effect from the 7th Dec., 1880 :—

2nd Regt.—Lieut. G. E. Money, Squdn. Officer, 1st Regt., Central India Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squdn. Comdr., vice Capt. A. H. S. Neill, Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Col E. B. Sladen, Madras S. C., Comsr. of Arakan, to be Major-Comdt., vice Major G. J. S. Hodgkinson, resigned.

Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major R. Bullock, Madras S. C., Depy. Comsr. Amraoti, to be Major-Comdt, vice Lieut.-Col. A. G. Bell, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col. (Bt.-Col.) J. I. Willes, S. C., Comsy-Gen., Bengal, (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1st.

Capt. (Bt.-Major) G. W. Rogers, S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt, (p. a.) for 2 years, under rule IX of the Regulation of 1866.

Capt. C. F. Massy, Asst. Comsr., 2nd class, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year 243 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn.-Major J. B. Scriven, (p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. V. Mathias, S. C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Capt. (Bt.-Major) H. C. Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Capt. H.S. Anderson, Genl. List, Infantry, 6 months medical certificate.

Depy. Surgn.-Genl A. Smith, M. D., C. B., Army Medl. Dept, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India furlough (m. c.) for six moths, with effect from the 9th Oct., 1880.

The temporary rank, of Depy. Surgn-Genl is conferred on Bgde-Surgn R. W. Meadows, A. M. Dept, for the period during which he performed the duties of Principal Medical Officer to Major-Genl. Hills' Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, namely, from the 8th Aug to the 7th Sept., 1880.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Fyfe, to be an Asst. Engr., 2nd Class, in H. M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 26th January, 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major M. J. Macarthey, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st grade Beloochistan, is appointed to officiate as Supdg. Engr., Class III, and Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Beloochistan, in the P. W. Dept., during the absence of Major T. F. Dowden, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Rhind, in Class G. of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

Messrs. W. Reynolds and C. F. White are appointed to Class VI of the Locomotive Dept. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on probation, and are posted to the Rajputana and Indus Valley State Railways, respectively.

Mr. G. Gray, Asst. Examiner, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 13th Dec.

The services of Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporary at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the temporary rank of Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The services of Capt. H. H. Cole, R.E., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Dept.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 25.

The following orders are confirmed :—

29th Punjab N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 27th Dec., 1880, appointing Capt. F. R. C. Voyle, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. N. Channer, V. C., Offg. 2nd in Command.

36th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th Jan., 1881, appointing Capt. C. A. Coles, Wing Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. T. G. Thomson, officiating as 2nd in Command.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. A. C. Foley, (attached to R. S. and M.) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-11th Foot.—Lieut. P. Bernard, to port of embarkation, for thirty days ; and thence to England, from the the 15th Feb. to the 14th Aug., 1881, on private affairs.

2-16th Foot.—Capt. H. H. Tabb, to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Lieut. I. W. T. S. Smythe, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Lieut. H. H. Browne, from the 28th Oct. to the 31st Dec., 1880, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C., dated the 24th May 1880, page 294.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. T. J. Watson, from the 5th Sept. to the 15th Nov., 1880, on medical certificate.

41st Native Infantry.—Lieut. C. F. Vyse, (S. C.) to Agra, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave on medical certificate, from the 28th June to the 28th Dec., 1880, granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 27th July 1880, page 394.

Army Medical Department.—Brigade Surg. S. A. Lithgow, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Surg. F. H. S. Murphy, M. D., (doing duty 2-13th Foot,) to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of a medical board, 2nd Lieut. C. St. C. Cannon, 9th Lancers, is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it ; and thence to Tasmania, for six months from date of embarkation.

Addendum.—To Jhansi station order, dated the 15th June, 1880, confirmed in G. O. C. C. of the 30th idem, page 355, appointing Lieut. S. L. R. Rogers, 39th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Jhansi, add the words,—"in addition to his duties as Offg. Adjt. 39th Regt." between the words "measure" and "no."

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.
T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOBSON.—January 22nd, at 20, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, Amelia, widow of General John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1881.

WHAT is the value of an official denial ? Is it to be weighed in the scale against a dicer's oath, or a lower's vow ? Such would appear to be the case. Every body of course remembers the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Memorandum. But there is something more marvellous than Lord Salisbury's denial of the existence of that document, and here it is. In the *Times* of Tuesday, January 11, the following telegram appeared :—

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The *Bombay Gazette* reports a conspiracy among the Hindoos and Mussulmans of Kolhapore to massacre the Europeans while at church on Sunday, the 7th November, to slay the native officials, and to get the regiment to join them to loot the town and raise a rebellion. There were 3,000 persons in the plot, yet it was undisclosed for several weeks. Dacoities for the purpose of raising funds led to arrests and the discovery of the plot. Twenty-seven persons are now on their trial at Kolhapore on a charge of levying war against the Empress. The leader, Rambhut, proposed to reinstate the Raja, who was deposed after the Mutiny, and who died in 1867, but who is believed by the people to be still living.

This was a pretty fair epitome of the mass of evidence published at the time in the columns of this paper, giving an account of that strange conspiracy at Kolhapore, which is still *sub judice*. The fact that 27 persons were on their trial was perfectly well known of course at Kolhapore, and the publicity given to the proceedings in our columns and the publication of the evidence of the witnesses *verbatim* as adduced in court by the counsel for the prosecution and in the cross-examination of those witnesses made the matter known to all Bombay, and in a very brief time to all India. Nevertheless on the 13th January Reuter's agency telegraphed to London, on the authority of the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, a flat denial that there was any conspiracy whatever at Kolhapore, and boldly affirmed that the "rumour" must have originated in the arrest several months ago of a dacoit. Here are the exact terms of this astounding contradiction :—

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

A despatch from the Private Secretary of the Governor of Bombay states that no foundation exists for the report published by a Bombay paper of the discovery of a conspiracy to massacre the Europeans at Kolhapore, there has been any movement at Kolhapore, or elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. The rumour must have originated in the arrest several months ago of a dacoit, who when apprehended attempted to give a political aspect to a mere gang robbery. No disturbance whatever has occurred since then.

Nothing could be more unequivocal and absolute than this denial, or, we are constrained to say, more recklessly disregardful of the known truth. On the 12th January a much more guarded telegram was sent to the *Times* from Calcutta, endeavouring to throw doubt on the fact that there was a conspiracy, but carefully abstaining from committing the imprudence of affirming that no conspiracy existed. Still an official sanction was given to this hinted denial, and for that sanction, of course, there was not the slightest justification in the facts. Here is the Calcutta telegram :—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The news taken from a Bombay paper, and telegraphed to some London journals, of a widespread conspiracy to massacre the European community at Kolhapore, is not confirmed. No information of the kind has reached the Indian Government.

The Government of India, according to this, had no information whatever about the conspiracy on the 12th January, and yet on the 4th of that month 27 individuals were placed on trial before Assistant Political Ferris, acting as Sessions Judge, charged with "waging or attempting to wage war against the Queen-Empress, collecting arms with intent to wage war, combining with intent to facilitate a design to wage war, cheating by impersonation, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property." Kolhapore, it is true, is not connected by railway with either Bombay or Calcutta, but it is connected by telegraph with both, and that there is a properly organised daily post in full operation is proved by the fact that we were in daily receipt of full reports of the proceedings of these State trials, the very existence of which was unknown to, or was at all events denied by, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India alike ! It will be seen that the denials officially made were not based upon any inaccuracy of detail in the accounts, of which there were more than one telegraphed to England. It was expressly stated in those reports that the outbreak was to have come off on the 7th November last, and that the conspirators resorted to dacoity for the purpose of obtaining funds for their enterprise. The statement attributed to the Private Secretary of the Governor of Bombay, that the "rumour" may have originated in the arrest, several months ago, of a dacoit who when arrested attempted to give a political aspect to a mere gang robbery, must be regarded as proof that the Government was aware of the real facts ; and if this was so, the denial was of course wholly inexcusable. The fact that the Government of Bombay, at all events, was aware that a dacoit had been arrested early in November, and that he had attempted to give a political aspect to his offence is in itself irrefragible evidence of the existence of the conspiracy being not altogether unknown to the higher authorities. When the trial of 27 men followed this conspiracy, was ordered or at all events sanctioned by the Government, was it believed the accused were one and all innocent of the capital crime laid to their charge ? This is what we are asked to credit, if we accept the despatch from the Private Secretary to Reuter as having any relation whatever to the facts.

The dilemma seems to us to be complete. Nothing could be more damaging to the character of the Government for knowledge of important events in progress within its own limits than a confession of blank ignorance that 27 men were being tried for conspiracy to levy war against the Empress, when the trial in question had been as a matter of public notoriety in progress for a whole week. But if we believe that the Government was perfectly well aware that the trial was in progress, and that the Government prosecutor was taking all legal means to bring home their guilt to the accused, the discredit to the Government is only the greater. And we hesitate to believe this until we hear whatever explanation may be forthcoming. How came the Government of India to have received no information from the Government of Bombay that these prosecutions were in progress ? Has the Government of Bombay as yet mentioned to the Government of India that there has been a conspiracy at Kolhapore, and that 27 men have been for a month, more or less, on their trial for their share in it ? Has the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay favoured Reuter with the rectification of his despatch of January 13, stating for the benefit of the London Press that there had been no conspiracy and there were no trials ? It is a fact worth noticing that whereas the London papers published accounts altogether perhaps not more than half-a-column long and were duly supplied with official contradictions thereof, we in India, who have published columns upon columns of *verbatim* reports day after day for the last month, have not been favoured with a single scrap of an official denial from beginning to end. That which was absolutely denied in London was tacitly admitted in India to be perfectly true.

The conduct of the Government in this matter has been so strange, not to say so portentous, that we are scarcely disposed to waste any remarks upon the singular action of Reuter in the affair. With the daily reports published before his eyes, giving in all circumstantiality and detail the whole particulars not merely of the plot, but of the Government prosecution of the plotters, Reuter thought he fulfilled his duty to the English public in wiring to London the inexplicable denial of the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor that there was any "foundation" for the "report" published by a Bombay paper. Surely the circumstances ought to have suggested caution, and the necessity of the exercise of that verifying faculty so dear to Sir R. Temple, before committing himself to a position so perilous to his reputation as a purveyor of authentic intelligence. Kolhapore is only about 165 miles from Bombay, and by telegraph is placed in immediate contiguity to it ; but Reuter neither sent nor telegraphed nor made the slightest enquiry, but wired to Europe a contradiction which was absolutely baseless of a statement of facts which was absolutely true.

A LIMITED liability company, called the Western District Co-operative Society, with a capital of 10,000 shares of £1 each, and the name of Mr. Alexander Rogers, late member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, upon the board of directors, is inviting the support of the Bombay public. There is no doubt that a great deal of good was done at first by the establishment of co-operative supply associations, by bringing retail traders back into a system of trade advantageous to themselves and to the public—the system of small profits and quick returns, instead of the old plan of high prices and long credit. We must, however, point out that the "co-operative societies" which have been started recently, such as the one which failed in Bombay a few years ago, are not co-operative societies in any sense of the term whatever, unless, indeed, the Bank of Bombay, the London and Westminster, or Messrs. Treacher and Co. are considered "co-operative societies." They are simply joint-stock companies with limited liability, and in so far as they call themselves co-operative associations they are simply trading under false pretences. The law admits of considerable licence in the way of advertisement, and we are not aware that if joint-stock companies choose to call themselves "co-operative societies," any one has a legal right to object ; but the fact should be kept clearly in mind that such societies possess none of the advantages of a co-operative association proper. If a certain number of individuals find that by combining they can perform certain operations, such as distributing retail goods, more economically than can be done when a third party has to make a profit out of the transaction, they are wise to combine and save their money. Such an association is a co-operative society. The society may employ any amount of paid agents, and may borrow cash at interest to carry out its objects, but the essential feature of the concern is that no one makes a profit out of the transaction, and therefore no one has any interest except in selling the best quality of goods at the cheapest possible rate. It is because no one can make a profit out of the concern that such associations naturally decline to sell to any but their own members. Why should they take the trouble of supplying the general public, who have shared neither the risk nor the trouble of the venture ? When such associations show a desire to attract the custom of outsiders it is *primâ facie* evidence that the association is false to its original purpose, and that some one is making a profit out of the business. The inevitable result follows—high prices and recriminations all round. When, however, a limited company issues a prospectus to induce people to take shares in a concern by the promise of dividends, it is evident that they are trying to start a business which has no analogy whatever to a real co-operative supply association. The object of the directors is, if they are honest, to manage the concern in the interest of the proprietors, that is, to pay as large dividends as possible. The name they assume is merely an advertisement to catch the thoughtless. The two objects such associations pretend to keep in view, paying dividends and selling goods at rates below the market value, are inconsistent with one another. The directors profess divided allegiance to their proprietors and to their customers. No man can serve two masters. The only legitimate masters of the directors are the proprietors, who have a legal right to insist upon their business being conducted upon the most remunerative principles. Concerns of this kind generally differ from other trading associations only in two particulars. Their capital is generally far smaller than the sum an ordinary experienced tradesman would consider requisite to start such a business, and the directors are generally men of no mercantile experience. The result is inevitable. The public find that such pseudo-associations cannot compete in the facilities they offer with men like Whitely of Westbourne Terrace, for instance, who has twenty times their capital, a thousand times their business experience, and is more interested in securing the confidence of his customers than any board of directors can be, however zealous they *may* be. For ourselves, if we wanted to invest cash in retail trade, we should prefer to purchase the shares of some old-established company, which was known to be managed by capable professionals, and as customers, we should be inclined to doubt whether amateur tradesmen trading for a profit would be likely to treat us so well as ordinary shop-keepers born and bred to their trade, and actuated by precisely similar motives.

THERE will be soon, we are glad to know, another great libel case in London. Sir Richard Temple will take proceedings against *Vanity Fair* for an outrageous libel published in that paper, in the shape of a caricature professing to be his likeness, by "Spy." None of his detractors have ever denied to Sir Richard the colour, at all events, of that perfect health which sustained his untiring physical energies ; but this odious misrepresentation of his person gives him the complexion of an Anglo-Indian corpse which had been fed with curry even after death—not "a dem'd moist body" but a dried-up, withered corpse, which appears to have escaped from a burning-ground with something of the reflection of the flames still playing over its fearsome features. The victim is represented as wearing the sash of the Star of India ; but this does not redeem the figure as a whole from the diabolical malignity of the artist, who surely must be in the pay of Mr. Robert Knight and the Calcutta Press.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.

I MUST give precedence in my letter this week to the debate on the polley of the Afghan war and the retention of Kandahar in the House of Lords on Monday. Lord Lytton's first appearance as a speaker in the Upper House was looked for with much curiosity, and there was a large gathering in the galleries of ladies and distinguished strangers. In the lobby I noticed a well-known Indian journalist, who had come down armed with bundles of papers containing proofs that Lord Lytton is one of the greatest of political criminals. It was whispered that he had been retained by the Duke of Argyll, who meant to make a vehement personal attack on the late Viceroy, and to expose relentlessly all his weaknesses, real and imaginary. But Lord Lytton unconsciously frustrated this scheme by saying, to the surprise of his own friends, very little about himself. Instead of offering, as it had been supposed he would do, an elaborate defence of his own Afghan policy, he contented himself with reproaching the Government for signalising its accession to office by a reversal of the well-understood maxim that a change of administration in England should make no difference in the conduct of Indian frontier affairs ; and he then went on to speak most earnestly of the importance of keeping Kandahar. There can be no question that Lord Lytton is deeply in earnest about Kandahar. It was evidently out of the fulness of his heart that he spoke ; and you will observe that there is not a trace in his speech of levity or irony. His manner, too, was full of dignity, and I do not know that he could possibly have made a speech better calculated to remove the impression that he is merely a light-hearted and frivolous man of genius. But the general feeling, I am bound to say, is that in giving such an unexpected turn to his speech he made a tactical mistake. He took all his own friends by surprise, for I believe he had been urged not to bring up the Kandahar question till all the papers have been laid on the table of the House ; and though Lord Cranbrook made a sprightly hit or two at the Duke of Argyll, the debate languished so far as the Conservatives were concerned. The Duke of Argyll is a detestable politician, a vain, spiteful, fanatical pedagogue ; but it is unquestionable that he speaks remarkably well, and his great experience as a debater enabled him to win an easy victory over Lord Lytton. The latter indeed, as a friendly but mortified critic remarked to me, was bowled clean off his legs. Yet nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the substance of the Duke's telling speech. What answer, for instance, is it to the plea in favour of uniformity in the foreign policy of the Empire to say that Lord Lytton himself reversed the policy of his predecessors in the Viceroyalty of India ? I do not admit that Lord Lytton did so ; but the question whether he did so or not has been discussed *ad nauseam*, and your readers would not thank me for reversing a controversy which is now out of date. But surely the business of English statesmen, to whichever party they belong, is to deal with existing facts, and not out of pique or prejudice to take up again, as if nothing had happened meanwhile, a policy abandoned by the Imperial Government five years ago. Englishmen who are patriots first and partisans, if you like, afterwards, may well deplore the malignity of party feeling which leads the Duke of Argyll and his colleagues to leave entirely out of sight the present situation in Afghanistan. Lord Lytton, though inclined to over-rate the results of General Roberts's victories, and to forget that humiliating little episode of the sacking of the city of Kabul by an Afghan army before the eyes of our force shut up within the entrenchments at Sherpore, has nevertheless a clear perception of the insufficiency of the military achievements of our troops in Afghanistan to keep the people of that country from joining our foes, unless we keep Kandahar as a material guarantee of our success in the war. I said last week that Lord Lytton was hampered by his own treaty of Gundamak, in which the retention of Kandahar was not contemplated. But the explanation he gives of his change of policy on this subject is no less just than plausible. He states that up to the conclusion of the treaty of Gundamak his aim was to avoid annexation, and to place a friendly Ameer on the throne of Kabul. For this reason he refused to let General Roberts march on Kabul after the battle of the Peiwar Kotal, gave up Kandahar, and determined to try the fatal experiment of sending a British Resident with only a small escort to the Afghan capital. The murder of Cavagnari convinced him that no faith could be placed in any Afghan prince ; and he resolved last year to withdraw our troops from Kabul as soon as any pretender was accepted by the chiefs there, and to keep and fortify Kandahar as a watch-town from which a British garrison might survey the whole field of Central Asia and checkmate the hostile designs of both Russians and Afghans. You will see that he corrected the Duke of Argyll when the latter stated that the late Government of India had "invited" Abdul Rahman to Kabul. The instructions given to Mr. Lepel Griffin were not to send any invitation to that prince. Mr. Griffin, however, I believe, went beyond his instructions, and, anxious to show his talent as a diplomatist, intrigued through some of the sirdars with Abdul Rahman, and committed the Government to a direct recognition of him. Had Lord Lytton remained in India, probably Mr. Griffin would have been recalled and the whole political control of affairs at Kabul placed in Sir Donald Stewart's hands. It was, perhaps, the consciousness that something of this kind had been meditated which induced Mr. Griffin to make his scandalous speech at Lahore, before he left India, attacking and ridiculing Lord Lytton's foreign policy. Such baseness is happily rare in English public men, and I am not sorry to learn that Mr. Griffin has been punished for his dishonourable conduct by being left quite unnoticed by statesmen in this country. But, whatever may be the secret history of the capitulation with Abdul Rahman, its conclusion makes the retention of Kandahar of all the more importance, and I think the military events which have since happened must have convinced every unprejudiced person that the strategical value of Kandahar for the defence of India had previously been under-rated. Yet the present Government insists on adopting the Radical programme of withdrawal, and nothing but withdrawal. The Duke of Argyll scouts as a wild dream the notion of the establishment by Russia of a military base on the Indian side of the Caspian ; yet I cannot but think he betrays a secret anxiety about Russian designs when he rejoices over the report that the Russian army has suffered a second defeat at Geok Tepe. But does he suppose that Russia will tamely acquiesce in these reverses ? Her foreign policy does not oscillate violently from one extreme to another ; it is uniformly and consistently aggressive ; and the complete subjugation of the Turcomans and definitive annexation of Northern Khorassan to the Russian Empire cannot be much longer delayed. Then will follow active intrigues of Russia with the Afghans, whom we shall have thoroughly exasperated without rendering them harmless, and to whom we shall have kindly afforded every possible facility to form hostile combinations against us by kindly placing a screen of mountains between them and the frontier of British India, and obstinately closing our eyes to whatever may be going on in Central Asia. If the railway were completed, Kandahar could be made a much more agreeable station than many places in India for both European and native troops. No invading force could afford to pass it by ; and if our army there were compelled

TELEGRAMS.

THE "STATESMAN" LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JAN. 31.

The trial of Mr. Knight's case has been postponed pending formalities connected with its removal to the Queen's Bench by *certiorari*.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

A telegram from Kandahar dated the 31st ultimo reports all quiet in the city and neighbourhood.

At Maiwand there is seven days' grain and three days' forage in hand, and it is expected that grain will be sent thence into Kandahar after feeding the force at Maiwand.

Ali quiet about Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but the Tarakis are still in rebellion against the Ameer, and continue to plunder travellers.

The country from Mukkur northwards is covered with snow.

The weather in Kandahar is cold and fine. Prices steady.

THE SONTHAL DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

The news from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is more favourable, and it is officially reported that local officers are secure and the work of the census is again progressing. It appears some prisoners were rescued on Thursday in Doomka, and a mob defied the authorities in the Pakour and Rajmahal sub-divisions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said, that after the evacuation of Kandahar a native representative of the Indian Government would be desirable there, as well as at Kabul.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Mr. Childers (the Secretary of State for War), replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that 2,554 men had already arrived at Durban from India. Reinforcements from Gibraltar will arrive there to-morrow, whilst a further number will arrive on the 10th February; thus making a total reinforcement of 4,500 men.

With reference to the treatment of the Boers, he said that those of them who commit no outrages will be treated according to the customs of civilised warfare. The question of their rights as belligerents had not been raised.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

Sir Charles Dilke (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question, said there was no longer any question of a Conference being held in settlement of the Greek frontier, but that negotiations of the Ambassadors of the Powers continue, and the views of the British Government on the subject remain unchanged. He trusted that the pending negotiations would lead to such united action of the Powers as would secure a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Seditious placards have been posted throughout Ireland by the Fenians, which the police have received orders to pull down.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

A meeting has been held in Dublin of ladies sympathising with the Land League movement.

ILLNESS OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook is indisposed.

THE COERCION BILLS FOR IRELAND.

The debate on the coercive bills for Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone would not agree to a compromise for the purpose of reconciling the contending parties, and insisted upon a division.

The Home Rulers continue their obstructive policy.

THE GREEK-FRONTIER QUESTION.

ATHENS, JAN. 31.

In the Greek Chambers there has been a debate upon the political situation of the country.

M. Coumoundouros, the President, expressed his opinion that a Conference would seriously affect the interests of Greece, and that the proposed arbitration of the Powers was preferable.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MALTA, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 29th inst.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left Suez at 3 p. m. to-day for Bombay.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats weak.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	.....	5
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	81½
4½ do. do.	.....	88⅝
3 do. Consols for account	.....	98⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	.....	120¼
Bar Silver	.....	51½

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Strathleven and Stranton.

Departure—Adirondack.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 1, 7-25 A. M.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from Mont boy, arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 1, 11-45 A. M.

Mail-steamer Kashgar, from Bombay, arrived.

THE appointment of Mr. C. A. Elliot, C.S.I., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., or until further orders, is gazetted.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor General in Council has been pleased, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to appoint Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, Bombay Civil Service, and Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

THE arrangements with the Khyber Afridis for the protection of the pass are not yet settled. An up-country contemporary states that Brigadier-General Charles Gough has been summoned to Calcutta by the Viceroy, for personal consultation on the subject.

THE party of Cook's excursionists who arrived at Allahabad last week have been visiting Lucknow and Agra. Returning to Allahabad on Saturday, they proceeded to Jubbulpore to visit the Marble Rocks, whence they come on to Bombay, *en route* for Europe.

IT is stated that the plague among horses and cattle in the Kurram valley still continues. The disease is that called "sarra," and at the present time it is very bad about Thull. The authorities have sent a veterinary surgeon to the district to afford special professional help and to investigate the origin of the disease.

IT is expected that an officer will be at once appointed to relieve Mr. C. A. Elliot, C.S.I., of his work as Census Commissioner. Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., was to arrive in Calcutta on Saturday morning from Shillong. Mr. Elliot will have concluded all the preliminary arrangements for the census before he gives over charge.

THE investigation of the charges against Mahommed Hyat Khan, C.S.I., the Lahore paper states, is to take place at Peshawar, and to Mr. D. J. Barkley, who shortly proceeds there as Sessions Judge, this important case has been made over. Mr. Barkley will be assisted by Messrs. Robinson and Silcock, both Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab.

UNDER the sub-head of "Donation Batta," a notice appears in the *Gazette of India* to the following effect:—It being very desirable that outstanding claims on account of the Afghan war should be adjusted with the least possible delay, the Governor General in Council desires that all claims for donation batta on account of the second campaign be submitted on or before the 28th February.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Hon. L. P. D. Broughton, an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall, on the return of, and resumption of his seat on the Bench of the High Court by the Hon. H. S. Cunningham, continue to officiate as a Judge of the court during the absence on furlough of the Hon. J. S. White.

THE report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 25th January states:—Slight rain has again fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency; there were showers also in Mysore and the Manipur State. More rain would be beneficial in several Districts of the Punjab and in some parts of Bengal; it is still wanted for the unirrigated crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Agricultural prospects remain on the whole generally satisfactory.

WE have received the concluding portion of the evidence of Ramjan, the informer, in the Kolhapore conspiracy case, which contains nothing beyond what he had before stated, with the exception of a spontaneous avowal that what he had said about three of the prisoners, Sheikh Allam, Sheikh Amen, and Sheikh Abdul, was totally false, and that he really knew nothing about those men. He said in his evidence that he saw them at Khiru's house on the Sunday when they all went to the church, because the police tutored him to say so, and beat him. The police had told him also to mention the name of Aba Mahat. With these exceptions, everything that he had stated was correct.

TRUSTWORTHY information has been received regarding the attempts to introduce the cultivation of the opium poppy in the Portuguese territories of Mozambique, which shows that the results are more unfavourable to the success of the experiment than they were at first supposed to be. The yield of opium is found to be not more than one-quarter that in Malwa; the plants give only one-third the number of capsules, and the African drug is considered inferior in quality. Out of forty-two Indian cultivators who had been imported to introduce the Indian system of cultivation, seven had died; whilst the Parsee engineer who had been employed to attend to the irrigation works had left the country.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed in a special resolution to the following officers, as well as to their assistants, and to the men engaged on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, the Indus Valley, including the portion of the Kandahar extension in use, and Punjab Northern Railways, for their arduous exertions in the transport of troops and war material by rail during the late campaigns in Afghanistan:—Colonel Medley, the Consulting Engineer; Major Doveton, R.E., the Deputy Consulting Engineer; Mr. Bocquet, C.I.E., the Agent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company; Captains Savi and Sedgwick, the Managers of the State Railways; Mr. Ross, Mr. Tavernor, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Keene, Traffic Managers; Mr. Sandiford, Mr. Bocquet, Junior, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendents; Mr. Stone, Mr. Cox, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Storey, and Mr. Brereton, Engineers. A gratuity of one month's pay of permanent present grade is to be given to those members of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments of State Railways who have had heavy additional work to perform, and who have not already been paid for their extra duties by overtime allowances. A similar gratuity limited in the same manner to a number of these departments in the service of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway will be sanctioned if approved by the board of directors. The names, together with a record of services, of the members of the staff of the State Railways recommended for the gratuity should be sent up by the Consulting Engineer for the sanction of Government. No person, except under very special circumstances, is to be recommended for gratuity unless he served for at least eight consecutive months between 1st November, 1878, and 1st December, 1880.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* news from Kabul states that the Ameer has been making strenuous efforts to get in the rifles supplied to the soldiers of Shere Ali Khan. Recruiting has been going on during the month, and nearly five thousand infantry are said to be in Kabul. Such of the sepoys of the old army as will enlist are gladly accepted; and those who decline to join the present army are persecuted till they restore the Government weapons in their possession. It is said that the manufacture of breech-loading guns is being got on with at the arsenal, and nearly a dozen have been completed. Abdul Rahman still talks of visiting Peshawar, and is believed to have invited General Mahomed Jan to accompany him. This astute official, however, prefers to remain on the other side of the Khyber. The Ameer has been unwell for several days, and makes his indisposition an excuse for absenting himself from durbars and neglecting all administrative work. The state of the Kabul city is most unsatisfactory, robberies and street brawls being of frequent occurrence. The extortion and acts of oppression which have from the first characterized the reign of Abdul Rahman continue, and there are not wanting those who declare that his reign will not be of much longer duration.

"ENDYMION," it is said, is appearing in two Italian papers, three German, and several French simultaneously.

Life says of Lord Lytton's Afghan speech that it was, "in the judgment of one of the most experienced reporters in the gallery, the best first speech heard in this generation in the House of Lords."

IT is stated that a novel by Georges Sand, which was left unfinished, has been completed by Madame E. Adam, and will shortly appear in the *Nouvelle Revue*, in which also is to be published the correspondence of Georges Sand with Daniel Stern.

Truth makes a present of this fact to naturalists. There is a goose at Littlecote Farm, in Wiltshire (adjoining Mr. Popham's famous park), which is known to be nearly ninety years old, and may be a good deal older. It was presented to the father of its present owner (Mr. Russell) on his tenth birthday (in 1808), and it was then considered an aged bird.

MAUREL, who has been first baritone at Covent Garden since Faure declined to come to London, has been engaged at the Paris Opera for three years. He is to receive £40 a night, and is to appear at least ten times a month during his first year, eleven times during the second, and twelve during the third. He is to have three months' leave of absence in each year. At present he is singing at Florence.

SOCIETY at St. Petersburg, a London society journal states, is already beginning to reconcile itself to the idea of receiving the Princess Dolgorouki as the Emperor's wife. A novelty in fur cloaks, started by the Princess, has become the rage, receiving the title of the "Dolgorouki Shoob." The Princess is receiving the greatest respect from the *élite* of society, although there is still a distinction maintained between herself and the Czarevna.

"TARGET," in *Life*, expresses a hope that his contemporaries who flatly contradicted his statement that Russian despatches personally implicating the Czar and General Kauffmann in the intrigues against India in Afghanistan were discovered by Sir F. Roberts at Kabul will acknowledge the authority of the Duke of Argyll, if they will not believe Lord Lytton, Lord Cranbrook, or his humble self; and begs to tell them that before the end of the year, perhaps of the session, those Russian documents, or a selection of them, will see the light officially or unofficially, there being copies of them in good hands in England, outside the India Office.

LORD MORLEY'S Committee on Army Retirement signed their report on January 8. The *Times* says that among other recommendations of the Committee which, it will, it is understood, be carried out by the Government are the following:—The number of generals on the active list will be reduced to 150—that is, 25 full generals, 50 lieutenant-generals, and 75 major-generals. Of this number the artillery and engineers will have five full generals, 10 lieutenant-generals and 15 major-generals. All full generals, will retire at the age of 70, and all lieutenant and major generals at the age of 65. It is understood that the pension list for those who will be compelled to retire in consequence of the reduction of the number of active generals has been framed on a liberal scale.

Truth notes, in connection with the question of Lord Ripon's retaining his present post, that Lord Lawrence was the last Viceroy who completed his five years' term. Lord Mayo was assassinated at the end of three years, Lords Northbrook and Lytton both retired at the end of four. On the other hand, Lord Canning the first "Viceroy," so-styled, ruled India for six years. The first "Governor-General of India," Lord William Bentinck, remained nearly seven years at his post; Warren Hastings, the first "Governor-General of Bengal," nearly twelve. His was the longest term of office, and it is not surprising that he was thus enabled to effect more than any of his successors, having had more time as well as more talent than any one else in this brilliant list of pro-consuls. His namesake, the stately Marquis, comes next to Warren in the duration of his reign, which lasted nearly ten years, and in the extent of his achievements.

SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN asked in the House of Commons on January 13 what was being done, or intended to be done, by the Government in the matter of the Indian Army Commission's recommendations. The Marquis of Hartington replied that the report of the Commission was sent home by the Government of Lord Lytton, but they omitted to state what were the recommendations in which they concurred, and also omitted to make any recommendation on the subject. That omission had been pointed out to the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Government had asked for an expression of their views upon the point. No communication, however, had yet been received, and it was probable that the matter had been delayed by the unfortunate illness of the Viceroy. There were no papers which he could lay on the table at present.

HARD language was applied to Mr. Bradlaugh by M. Laisant for the former's refusal of the latter's challenge. M. Laisant wrote on January 13 in the *Petit Parisien*:—"M. Bradlaugh had insulted me. He refused me all reparation. He now claims the formation of a jury of honour commissioned to declare whether I was right or wrong in calling him a Prussian spy. Mr. Bradlaugh is a mere *farceur*. He knows quite well that I have never called him a Prussian spy. On this, as on the other points, he lies. I hand him over to public contempt." The same paper also said:—"Mr. Bradlaugh writes that the letter of M.M. Guillot and Pelletan was published in the French and English papers before reaching him. It is untrue." It is stated that the authorities of Scotland-yard on the 11th ultimo sent a detective to Mr. Bradlaugh to inform him that they were in possession of sworn information that there was a plot to assassinate him. A person who gave the information to the police swore that he overheard a party of foreigners arranging to waylay Mr. Bradlaugh on his way from the House of Commons at night and kill him.

THE subject of *Vanity Fair's* cartoon this week is "Burra Dick," otherwise Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., late Governor of Bombay, &c., &c., who is represented in full costume, blue ribbon and Star of India complete, in the attitude in which Sir Richard will be a familiar figure in the recollection of Bombay people, viz:—leaning gracefully forward, as if in the act of addressing an audience, and we should say just after rounding off a graceful and telling period. "Jehu Junior," in the biographical notice which accompanies the cartoon, writes:—

A hundred and forty years ago the son of a Shropshire parson married the daughter of a Worcestershire Temple, and took her estates and her name. Then the Temples fell among Indians and got a baronetcy. Then they arrived at the point of producing the present Sir Richard. He was born four-and-fifty years ago, went into the Bengal Civil service at twenty, married at twenty-three, and again at forty-five, begat children, and fame, and famines, and stars, was made Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Governor of Bombay, and came home last year to get beaten at the General Election when he essayed to elect himself to Parliament. Sir Richard is a shrewd, dexterous, masterly man. He has nothing to learn, but if you are modest with him he will teach you anything. His present business is to demonstrate to an ignorant generation that all is for the best in the best of all possible Indias. He has done much service to the State and to himself. In India they call him "Burra Dick," which being translated means the Great Tribulation or Seventh Vial. He can spend millions and tame wild viceroys with equal ease. He is full of facts and figures, and has scorns opinions. He invented famines. He is the Empire of the East! Hush!

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Blow for Blow," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mongolia (s), from Venice; Maurino (s), Shields; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. G. S. Dalhousie, to Kurrachee; Manilla (s), Genoa; A. Letchmy, Colombo; Simla, Diamond Island; Lizzie English (s), Liverpool; Oorun (s), Cutch; Rajpootana (s), Bussorah; Culna (s), Rangoon; Britannia (s), Kurrachee; Linhope (s), Liverpool; Neera (s), Cutch.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. "Lizzie English and Britannia left the dock yesterday.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, was 36·86 feet.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Ahwoojee Appa, a Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, employed at one of the mills at Small Colaba, accidentally got his left hand caught in the machinery, crushing the index finger. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

A MISSING GIRL.—Suddoo Babajee, residing at Cooly-wada, has reported to the police that his daughter, named Janee, aged seven years, has been missing from home since Monday last. She had on her person when last seen a gold nosering and three earrings. Enquiries are being made as to her whereabouts.

THEFT BY A BEGGAR.—Yemjee, a mendicant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade on four separate charges of theft of articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 16-8, belonging to four different persons. The prisoner stole the articles by going into the residence of the complainants on the pretence of asking for alms. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Breach Candy on view of the body of Peter Xavier Pires. Deceased was employed as a clerk at Messrs. Fraser and Miller's iron and brass foundry, Carnac Bunder. On the night previous to the inquest he was suddenly seized at his residence with pains about his chest and hard breathing, and he died within an hour. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

LOST.—Dadabhai Ranjee reported to the police the loss of a pearl neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 100, from the person of his child, aged twelve months, on Monday last, while being taken along the Kennedy Sea Face for a walk.—Narrotumdass Hurkissondass, residing at Bholeshwur, also reported to the police on the same day that his wife lost a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 200, while passing along the road near her house. Enquiries are being made regarding the lost property.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MOOKHI.—The head mookhi of the Khoja community at Mahim, Mr. Valleebhoy Noor Mahomed, died on Sunday last. The deceased was held in great respect and veneration by his community. He was always willing to devote time, often at considerable loss to himself, to the settlement of caste disputes. As a mark of respect towards the deceased, all the shops owned by Khojas at Mahim were closed, and many leading men from the Khoja community of Bombay went to Mahim to join the funeral procession on Sunday and to attend the Moloodh and the Jiarut (third day) ceremony, which took place yesterday morning.

DROWNED AT SEA.—Hoosein Ebrahim, nacoda of a native craft (a *dingy*) which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday last from Kurrachee, reported to the police authorities here that he had a European passenger on board of his vessel, who was accidentally drowned on the night of the 9th January, about 12 o'clock. It appears from the statement of the Nacoda and others on board the vessel that deceased went forward and got on to a staging, when he accidentally fell overboard. An alarm being raised, a boat was lowered and a search made; but no trace of him could be seen. From the papers found amongst the effects of the deceased, his name is said to be Bernard Devery, a pensioner from the 1st Battalion H. M.'s 2nd Regiment of Foot. The effects of the deceased will be taken charge of by Mr. Superintendent Moffatt, and forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The man Goolah, *alias* Hooseinkhan Amed Khan, and another man named Callia Heera, who were suspected of having enticed away an old woman named Goomtee, *alias* Mariam, who resided near the Two Tanks, one Sunday evening in the month of June last, and taken her away to Mahmia Ajamee, where she was drugged and robbed of all her ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 77-4, were yesterday brought down to Bombay in charge of Broach policemen. They were arrested at Broach upon information sent there by the Bombay police authorities; and the greater portion of the ornaments belonging to the old woman were found to have been pledged with money-lenders in two separate villages in the Broach District by the prisoners. They were yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police, who is at present investigating the matter, and probably will be charged with the theft to-day before Mr. M. G. Ranade at the Girgaum Police Court.

GENERAL LEGRAND JACOB.—All natives in this Presidency will regret to hear of the death of General Sir LeGrand Jacob, announced by Reuter. The deceased gentleman was chiefly employed on political duties in Sawantwari, Kolhapore, Kathiawar, and Kutch. In all these offices he had won the esteem of the princes to whose courts he was delegated, and the gratitude of the people, whose welfare he strove hard to promote. The signal services he did during the Mutiny are still fresh in the memory of men. When the embers of revolt were about to break out at Kolhapore, and fears were entertained lest the conflagration should spread through the Southern Mahratta country, General Jacob did at Kolhapore on a small scale what Lord (then Sir John) Lawrence did in the Punjab—inspired the people with such confidence in the power and justice of the British Government that the apprehended general rising throughout the Southern Mahratta country was averted. When we consider the judgment, the tact, and the conciliatory spirit of the political officers of Sir LeGrand Jacob's day and compare the want of these high and essential qualities among certain officers at the present moment, upon whom political duties of a grave character are thrust owing to powerful interests at head quarties, the thought forces itself upon us whether the political officer of the present day has not degenerated in stamina. Sir LeGrand Jacob was not, however, only a soldier and political officer of note in his time. His reputation as a scholar and scientific worker stood equally high, as the journals of our local societies too well attest. In the people of India he retained his interest up to the hour of death. It was but eighteen months ago that he gave practical proof of his good wishes towards the people of this Presidency by offering to the Bombay University endowments of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively—to be expended the first in founding scholarships for students at the University from Sawantwari, Kolhapore, Kutch, or Kathiwar, and the second as an annual prize for an essay on some subject illustrating the advantages derived by India from British rule. It is melancholy to think that the number of Englishmen of the stamina of Sir LeGrand Jacob is becoming smaller and smaller every year.—*Indu Prakash.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held at 3 p.m. yesterday there were present the following gentlemen:—Dr. Cook (chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Pinkerton, Captain Morland, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I. Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the Municipal Commissioner.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Sanction was granted to the expenditure of Rs. 250 from savings in the budget grant for the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital for 1881 to meet cost of plants, &c., for the hospital garden.

Referring to the foregoing, Dr. Pinkerton said he begged to propose, if it could be done, that the grant asked for be increased, as Rs. 250 was quite insufficient for the purpose. He thought it would be money well spent.

In reply to a question put by the Hon. Rao Saheb, the chairman explained that it was to the credit of the hospital that it was able to show an annual saving of about Rs. 3,000; and the Rs. 250 asked for was within the original grant.

IRRECOVERABLE ASSESSMENTS.

The Council sanctioned the writing off from the Assessment Book of Rs. 6,780-11-9, being the amount of irrecoverable bills for rates and taxes for the years 1874-79.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, alluding to the above, protested against a system which accumulated from year to year so large an aggregate of irrecoverable taxes. He pointed out that the Municipality always had a remedy to hand in the case of defaulters.

Mr. Grant submitted that the amount was not much to complain of; there would always be irrecoverable bills, as people got bankrupt and absconded from Bombay. It was absurd to expect that with a capital of Rs. 30,00,000 there should be no bad debts.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote explained that the accumulation of these bad debts arose from the fact that when the owner of a property could not or would not pay the tax upon it, the Assessment Department continued to assess the propert, trusting to recover in the end. It was only when all prospect of realisation had disappeared that the amount was regarded as a bad debt.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb suggested that a list should be prepared by the assessor every six months of what he considered were irrecoverable bills.

Mr. Grant said that though the Council might pass a resolution of that kind, it would be impossible to fix the exact time when a bill might be looked upon as quite irrecoverable.

The Commissioner reported that he had instructed the Superintendent of Workshops to debit the charge for the maintenance of the municipal horse and carriage in his charge to the Love Grove pumping station from 1st January, 1881, and not to the workshops' account as heretofore sanctioned. Sanction was granted to the charge being met from savings in the grant for the pumping station.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. NUGENT AS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Memorandum No. 1107, dated 29th January, 1881, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 336 of 1881, appointing Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, *vice* Mr. J. H. Grant, C. S., resigned, and fixing Mr. Nugent's pay at Rs. 2,500 per mensem, was recorded.

MR. NUGENT'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Memorandum No. 1,060, dated 28th January, 1881, from the Commissioner, forwarding for compliance Government letter No. 335, dated 27th ultimo, was read, stating that Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., is appointed Municipal Commissioner from 7th February, 1881. Mr. Nugent is at present acting Secretary to Government, in place, of Mr. Peile, who is acting as Commissioner in Sind during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Erskine. Mr. Peile will revert to his substantive appointment in the beginning of April next. It is desirable, and most convenient in the interests of the public service, that Mr. Nugent should continue to act as Secretary to Government until Mr. Peile's return, and the Town Council are asked to grant Mr. Nugent leave of absence for two months from 7th February, under section 58 of the Municipal Acts. This arrangement will involve no additional expenditure to the Municipality, and His Excellency the Governor apprehends that the Council will willingly grant the leave applied for. On the grant of the leave, His Excellency proposes appointing Dr. Weir to act for Mr. Nugent as Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wished to know whether the power to grant leave to the Municipal Commissioner was within the province of the Town Council.

Mr. Grant said he thought the point was a doubtful one. The Act empowers the Town Council to grant leave to all municipal servants, or to delegate their authority to the Commissioner. The Council have taken the latter course, and have really no power, therefore, to give any body leave.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that, according to the Commissioner's view, all Mr. Nugent had to do was to take charge of his office, and using the power delegated to the Commissioner, give himself the leave he wanted! The speaker thought that if the municipal bye-law on the subject was capable of no other and more suitable interpretation, it should be speedy abrogated. As under the circumstances it was clear that the Council could do nothing in the matter, his proposal was to let Mr. Nugent take charge, and then give himself leave. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb remarked that if the Council had no power to interfere in the matter, he would necessarily decline to exercise any.

Mr. Grant explained that the question had been very carefully and thoroughly considered, the opinion of the Advocate General having been taken upon it, and all that the Council were now asked to do was to accord a formal sanction to the granting of leave to Mr. Nugent.

Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote felt sure that the terms of the Act referred to in the discussion did not mean to include the Commissioner with the subordinate officers of the Municipality. It was absurd to suppose that it contemplated the anomaly of the Municipal Commissioner having the power to grant himself leave. The spirit of the Act did not justify this reading of it.

The Chairman said the Government might have granted the leave themselves, and so settled the difficulty. As it was, it had done the Town Council the honour and favour of leaving it in their hands; and since the leave would have to be granted it would be better, perhaps, to grant it at once.

Dr. Pinkerton was of opinion that it would be more business-like to merely sanction what the Government proposed to do. He would therefore propose that Mr. Nugent be granted two months' leave from the 7th instant, as per Government letter to the Commissioner.

The Hon. Rao Saheb maintained that the matter before the Council was not at all a formal one.

After some further discussion it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani that Mr. Nugent having been appointed Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, be granted two months' leave of absence from the 7th instant, as per Government letter No. 335, dated 27th instant.

The proposal was carried by a large majority, the Hon. Rao Saheb Raghunath Narayen Khote refusing, however, to vote either way.

POLICE OFFICE, &c., AT BYCULLA.

The Council accepted a tender of Rs. 91,000 for the building of a Police Office and quarters at Byculla.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-day. Three cases in all have been committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates, two by Mr. Ryan and one by Mr. M. G. Ranade. Six prisoners are implicated in the three cases, namely, five Hindoos and one Mahomedan. There is one case of causing death by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to murder; one of dishonestly using as genuine a forged cheque purporting to be drawn by one "C. Calark" and made payable at the Bank of Bombay; and a third implicating four prisoners, one of whom is charged with fraudulently going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he was not thereby lawfully married, another with marrying again during the lifetime of her husband, and two more with abetment of the offence.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 1

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE CO-OPERATIVE STORES' SHOP.

GUNPUTRAO GORAJEE VS. A. D. JACKSON AND DR. JAMES CRAIG.

His Lordship gave judgment in the case, which was heard before him during portions of four days last month. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,053 for goods supplied to the defendants by the plaintiff, and for a balance of account due to him for his goods, sold by the defendants on commission, subject to a deduction by way of set-off for goods removed by the plaintiff from defendants' shop. Mr. Badrooddin and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Bicknell, for the second defendant.

In his defence defendants were trading in co-partnership as chemists, druggists, wine-merchants, oilmen, and general dealers, under the style of A. D. Jackson and Co., having their place of business in Apollo House, Apollo Street, the first defendant being the ostensible managing partner. Plaintiff used to supply the firm with various articles in which they traded, receiving payment at the defendants' convenience. Between May and October, 1879, he said he had supplied them with goods of the value of Rs. 2,053, for which no payment had been made. On 13th October, 1879, plaintiff received a written notice from Dr. Craig of the dissolution of the partnership, informing him that Mr. Jackson would pay the debts of the firm. Plaintiff urged that, as he had received no previous notice of dissolution and had continued to supply goods in the belief that Dr. Craig was a partner, he should hold the latter responsible for payment. For the defence it was alleged that Dr. Craig entered into partnership with Mr. Jackson in August, 1878, which continued till 23rd October, 1879, and that on more than one occasion subsequent to the latter date Dr. Craig had given plaintiff notice of the dissolution of partnership. Further, it was alleged that plaintiff was aware of the mortgage-deed executed by Mr. Jackson to Dr. Craig on the 12th July, 1879; and that Dr. Craig was not responsible for any goods supplied by plaintiff after the date of the dissolution. Mr. Jackson was said to have absconded from Bombay since February, 1880, and had not appeared in court. His line of opinion was of opinion that on the first question in the case, namely, whether the plaintiff had notice of the retirement of Dr. Craig from the firm, there could not be the slightest doubt upon the evidence that he had. He was constantly in the habit of attending at the shop, and it was impossible to suppose that he did not know what was going on. There were two classes of evidence in the case which, taken in combination, rendered it incumbent upon the court to reject the evidence of the plaintiff, which was false and perjured testimony; and there was no documentary evidence whatever to support the plaintiff's story. Dr. Craig had shewn to his Lordship's satisfaction that plaintiff knew that he had retired from the partnership in June, 1879. The plaintiff's case failed; and his Lordship found on all the issues in Dr. Craig's favour. A decree was given for the plaintiff against the defendant Mr. Jackson for Rs. 873-1, with interest and costs; and a decree for the defendant Dr. Craig against the plaintiff, with costs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVE... MAILS OF THE 14TH JANUA...

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, Commander E. M. Edmond, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock with the English mails of the 14th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs. Hartshom.	Mr. G. Ramsey.
Mrs. Watson and infant.	Mr. W. Sallers.
Major J. Bruce.	Mr. A. Ralph.
Mr. and Mrs. Fulton.	Mr. G. Timber.
Rev. J. Walker.	Mr. W. Smith.
Miss Osborne.	Mr. J. C. Newell.
Mr. A. Power.	Col. Turton.
Mr. J. Lewis.	Mr. A. Cowie.
Mr. A. Miller.	Mr. Midwood.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieu.-Col. Stewart.	Mr. R. S. Stephen.
Mr. J. Guise.	Lieut. J. Buston.
Mrs. Strutt.	Mr. W. Portcous.
Lieut.-Col. Day.	Surg.-Major McKay.
Mr. J. Nicholl.	Mr. D. Anderson.
Col. Arbuthnot.	Mr. C. H. Roberts.
Major J. Cook.	Mr. Howse.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Forrest.	Mr. Sievwright.
Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth.	Mrs. Zimermen.
Mr. and Mrs. O'Callagan.	Genl. Annesly and Euro-
Capt. and Mrs. Holdick.	pean Servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Purvis.	

FROM SUEZ.

Gunner Whalley, wife, and 3 children.	Capt. Vining. Mr. Polleam.

FROM ADEN.

Yuseph.	One private and wife and
Brig.-Genl. Leslie.	two children.
Capt. Anderson.	Mina.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Empress Eugénie paid a visit to the Queen at Osborne on Monday, and will remain at Osborne-cottage until her new residence, near Andover, is prepared for her reception.

The House of Lords sat but for a short time on Friday last. On Monday, Lord Lytton entered into an explanation and justification of his policy as Viceroy of India, particularly deprecating the surrender of Candahar. The Duke of Argyll replied, imputing the Afghan war to the aggressive action of the late Viceroy. Lords Cranbrook and Northbrook also spoke, but the discussion closed without any formal motion being proposed. On Tuesday, Lord Spencer declined to accede to a motion by Lord Dunsany for the production of certain documents relating to the land agitation in Ireland. Last night the sitting was of brief duration and the proceedings of little interest.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, Mr. O'Kelly, having asked a question, was dissatisfied with Mr. Forster's reply, and moved the adjournment of the House to enable him to discuss the conduct of the Government, in which he was followed by several other Irish members. Eventually the motion for adjournment was negatived by 301 to 38. The adjourned debate on the Address was then resumed by Mr. Parnell, who complained of the exaggerations of the metropolitan Press respecting the state of Ireland, to which Mr. Tottenham replied that, far from being exaggerated, the condition of Ireland was worse than any description of it that had been given. The debate was continued by Mr. Arnold, Mr. O'C. Power, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Gibson, being again adjourned at 1 o'clock. On Monday adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Shaw, Lord R. Churchill, and debate was continued by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. C. Russell, the O'Donoghue, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Plunket, and other speakers. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. M. Henry, and was continued by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Dawnay, Dr. Lyons, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Gill, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Chaplin, and Lord Hartington, who maintained that the disturbed state of Ireland was not exaggerated, and declared that the system of terrorism and violence now prevailing required a temporary

...tch.
...lor the
...hopes that
...least delay to
...e western province
...pulation, it is stated,
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...d at Graaff Reinet, Cape
...resolution in support of the Boers
...y come to.

...E BEGINNING OF THE BOERS' REBELLION.

THE homely axiom that there are two sides to every question is aptly illustrated in the case of the Boer "outrage" at Potchefstroom. According to the published and authorised account of that affair, as we showed in our issue of the 11th inst., it was a much less serious episode than had been supposed. Bezuidenhout was summond to pay a sum of £27 5s. for taxes. He attended the summons in each intance, but tendered only £14, which he was able to show by the production of receipts was the proper amount of his indebtedness. The Landdrost refused to receive less than the amount claimed, but finally gave judgment for the £14 only, and seized Bezuidenhout's wagon in distraint for that amount. The "people" came to the not unnatural conclusion that Government was trying to extort double its legal dues from obnoxious persons, and took the law into their own hands by rescuing the wagon. There was, of course, a breach of order and a defiance of law, but there was no deliberate refusal to pay taxes, so far as Bezuidenhout was concerned. The Landdrost, who is politely styled "Mulish" by one writer appears to have acted with indiscretion, and the despatch of troops to Potchefstroom acted as a further irritant. "The people" were called together. Their representatives, headed by Mr. Kruger, had an interview with the Colonial Secretary and Commandant Raaff. This conference appears to have passed off with tolerable good feeling on both sides. Mr. Kruger declared that he had come forward in order to prevent bloodshed. He harped on the fact that they, the Boers, were a "protesting" people, and did not desire to depart from that attitude unless forced to do so by the harsh action of the Government, when he "would not be responsible for the consequences." He made a grievance of Mr. Celliers' arrest as an attempt on the part of the Government to prevent the "Committee" from communicating with the people, inasmuch as the documents emanating from the latter body were published in the *Volksstem*. Mr. Kruger admitted, however, that "matters tended to the shedding of blood," and he was anxious to repress the rising spirit of open hostility by holding the great meeting a month earlier. The possibilities of a peaceful outcome from that meeting would depend upon the action of the Government and the absence of any attempt at interference on its part. Mr. Hudson, on behalf of the Government, acquiesced in the holding of the mass meeting, which took place, therefore, on Wednesday last. The *Volksstem* said that "beyond any doubt it will be by far the most important meeting yet held by the Boers. We think it may be safely assumed that at this meeting it will be decided once for all what the future Government of the Transvaal will be." That being the case we are inclined to concur in the following advice tendered by the same journal:—"We would strongly advise such gentlemen as the Chief Justice, Mr. C. K. White and Mr. P. J. Marais to attend this meeting and ascertain for themselves whether the people have been worked up to their present antagonistic feeling by crafty wire-pullers and a misguided if not misguiding press. They might then and there profitably exert their powers of persuasion by endeavouring to reconcile the people to British rule." We scarcely perceive whether this last remark is meant in gravity or in joke, but we notice that amongst the names of those who took part in these preliminary meetings, neither Dr. Jorrissen's nor Mr. Bok's appear. They may be keeping purposely in the background, as Mr. Joubert seems to have done.

Were it not that Mr. Joubert is announced to have been elected leader of the "people" we should be inclined to hope that the result of this last meeting would prove to be more favourable to and amicable solution of difficulties than any preceding demonstration. The party of freedom and progress has lately received into its ranks a large proportion of "loyalists." We have read very carefully the report given by the *Argus* of the debate upon Mr. White's motion for a change of government, and we are impressed with the rapid outgrowth of discontent with existing institutions amongst those who have been heretofore the loudest supporters of the British Government. Mr. White delivered a speech marked by both ability and moderation. He stigmatised the present constitution as a farce, and he denounced the failure of the Government to fulfil its promises. All that he contended for was a representative legislature; he did not ask for Responsible Government, and he strongly repudiated any desire to cast off the Queen's rule. His remarks were conspicuous for manliness and independence, but there was no tincture of "sedition" in them. The speeches that followed showed, however, with what sagacity Sir Garnet Wolseley had made choice of his nominees. Although he was cheered again and again by the staid citizens who thronged the gallery, and although he received an ovation outside when he left, not one member of the Legislature supported either his views or his proposal. Mr. Marais and Chevalier Forssman both maintained that the present Government was immeasurably superior to its predecessors, and represented that so long as "the people" remained passively hostile to British rule it would be impossible to grant free institutions to the country. The official members of course upheld things as they are, and the Attorney-General in particular pointed out that successive Governors had offered responsible government to the province on the one indispensable condition that the people would accept the boon. Let, he said, a strong majority of "the people" agitate for the concession of what Mr. White asked for, and they would assuredly get it. The Administrator Sir Owen Lanyon, endorsed the declaration by stating that no one would be better pleased than he would be "if the united people of the Transvaal were to come forward and ask for these institutions such as have repeatedly been offered to them. The offer is now before them, and all that they have to do is to come forward and ask for it;" but "in asking for it" significantly added there is only one condition necessary, that is that threats should be dropped, and that peace should reign within our borders." If these things were accomplished, he "saw no reason why the Transvaal should not have such free institutions as are enjoyed in the adjoining states." Of the three remaining Dutch members one, Mr. Hofzhuizen, said that the present Government was best he had ever served under in the Transvaal. Mr. Nel preferred the present government to representative government in the present circumstances of the country, while Mr. Esterhuyze thought that confidence should be shown by both Government and people, and that it was a mistake to speak much at the present juncture. These gentlemen all spoke very much as the ex-nominees in our own Council might be expected to have spoken had they been called upon to consider the propriety of a change in their constitution. Having a very remote chance of being returned as elected representatives of the people they would naturally have preferred to keep matters as they were. Herein we see one of the evils of a nominee system. Its tendency is to keep in place men who do not enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens.

Mr. White's motion was withdrawn, but its spirit, we believe, is breathed through the community and will more and more permeate the public mind. Dare we hope that "the people" will be persuaded by the discussion to make the gift of representative government the price of their submission to the Queen's sovereignty? We should indulge in that hope had Mr. Joubert not been chosen as the Gambetta of the period. In the letter lately published by him, he has, however, distinctly declared that anything less than absolute territorial independence he will not agree to. The proposal that the Transvaal should incorporate itself with the Cape Colony he derides and repudiates. He continues a republican pure and simple. Will the people go with him? Will they hearken to his voice only rather than to that of moderation and prudence? The Government may to some extent dictate the answer. There is a manifest want of tact in the administration of Transvaal affairs. There is not that earnest exhibition of a true sympathy with popular prejudices and associations that ought to be displayed by a Government that seeks to engage affection no less than to command obedience. We cannot but think that the right man, could he be found might succeed even now in persuading the Boers that their wisest course will be submission. But the man is wanting, and the opportunity will be lost. That armed coercion will win in the end we do not believe. It may keep peace for a time, but it will only foster patriotism. Unless the Home Government are prepared to pay the cost of maintaining 4,000 regular troops in the country for the next ten years, it will fail in imposing its authority upon an unwilling and disaffected people. The "dragooning" process may be efficacious for the moment, but it is fatal in the long run, and it is of all methods the most costly.—*Natal Mercury*, Dec. 20.

A BLUE-BOOK, published by the Colonial Office on January 12th contains further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa. The despatches included in the correspondence are 77 in number. The first is dated March 8, 1880, the last January 7, 1881. The earlier portion of the despatches deals indifferently with the affairs of the various South African colonies, but the latter portion is almost exclusively devoted to the Transvaal. The telegrams descriptive of the facts of the rising, the establishment of a Republican Government, the attack on the 94th Regiment, &c., which have been already published, are included in this Blue-book. Among the new matter worthy of notice are two despatches from Sir Owen Lanyon, the Administrator of the Transvaal, written just before the rebellion broke out. In the first, dated November 19, 1880, and addressed to the Secretary of State, he describes the restless and agitated state of the country, and remarks:—

"When one considers how the Transvaal came to be populated in olden days, it is not to be wondered at that there should be a certain amount of this feeling of restlessness among its people. The first inhabitants were chiefly men who had 'trekked' away from the more southern States because they objected to the form of government, and gradually their ranks have been swelled by the restless, the dissatisfied, and the refugee. But beyond its limits the Cape could no further advance, for the country to the north is unsuited for settlers, and it is also held by powerful tribes. The sad misfortunes which befell the large body of Boers who 'trekked' away shortly before the annexation seeking a new country has been a warning to others, and there is little chance of the attempt being made again. Thus there is no safety-valve to allow this pressure to escape. Time and a firm Government will remedy these evils, but meanwhile we must expect them to prove troublesome."

But he adds:—

"In conclusion, I do not think there is much, if any, cause for anxiety regarding the ultimate issue of the measures now being taken by the Government. I firmly believe that when the evil-seekers understand that the punishment meted out to the law-breakers is of a more severe description than that heretofore awarded, they will be more chary of giving offence. I do not think it will be necessary to have recourse to more than the Landdrost's jurisdiction in dealing with them."

In the second of the despatches referred to, dated November 26, 1880, and addressed to Sir G. Colley, Sir Owen Lanyon manifests greater uneasiness as to the state of the Transvaal, and makes a request to the High Commissioner for some more troops. He says:—

"The presence of a force sufficiently strong to the Government to have a movable column ...ailable and ready would be of the greatest assist...ance in bringing about a quiet solution of present difficulties. Its absence might cause serious embarrassment, and possibly danger, not only to the State, but to the hasty and ill-advised who might be led away to do what they would not have dared were a deterrent force present."

Sir Owen states further that the Basuto war has had a disquieting effect on the natives in the Transvaal, and that a section of the Boers saw their opportunity in these native troubles, and had little sympathy with the struggle being made by their Cape brethren to put them down. "For these reasons," the Administrator concludes, "I should be very glad if your Excellency could spare some more troops for service in the Transvaal."

THE DISASTER AT MAIWAND.

IN the House of Commons, on the 13th January, Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his reply to his question on the 12th of August last, regarding the details of the recent disaster to British arms at Maiwand, near Kandahar, on the 27th of July, 1880, "that a searching inquiry ought to be made . . . in order that the experience gained may not be lost sight of . . . in the improvement of our existing Indian military system;" whether such inquiry had been made; whether he could lay upon the table of the House any papers on those points besides those in Blue-book No. 3; and, if so, when he expected to be able to do so.

The Marquis of Hartington said that subsequently to the question asked on the 12th of August communications had passed between himself and the Government of India. An investigation was going on as to the causes which led to the disaster, and the Government had communications on the subject which were of a private and confidential character, and could not be disclosed; but there were other reports which would enable the House to form an opinion as to the causes of the disaster. A thorough inquiry was being made, and two officers had been tried or were then on their trial for conduct in connexion with the disaster. No doubt all questions as to the organization in connexion with those events were under the consideration of the Government of India, and they involved wider questions than that which had been asked.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan said that in consequence of the incomplete answer he had received, he would return to the question at a later period of the Session.

MR. KNIGHT AND THE AMEER-I-KABEER.

MR. KNIGHT, in the January number of the *Statesman*, thus refers to the pending libel case:—

On the 30th of December, the Editor of the *Statesman* was summoned to the Bow-street Police-court on a charge of libel; and the case has been committed for trial before the Central Criminal Court on the 10th of the present month. The article complained of appeared in the October number of this journal, under the title of "The Restitution of Berar," and it is alleged by the prosecution that it contains two libels—the first, that of publishing a libel upon a foreign Sovereign for the purpose of stirring up ill-will between Great Britain and the kingdom of Hyderabad; the second, that of publishing an ordinary libel on the co-Regent of Hyderabad. The first accusation is, manifestly, absurd on the face of it. The article in question is a narrative, drawn from official documents, and relates how the present strained relations between Hyderabad and the Calcutta Foreign Department have been brought about, and suggests that that state of tension can be removed. Its obvious purport is to point out how a state of good-will can be substituted for the state of ill-will which at present exists—not between Great Britain and Hyderabad—but a certain Calcutta durwan and the latter State. The second charge has, *prima facie*, more of substance in it. The article in question points out what is notorious throughout India, that in their desire to sap the influence of Sir Salar Jung in the Hyderabad State, the Calcutta Foreign Office have appointed as co-Regent, the Ameer-i-Kabeer—a man in every respect unfitted for that high office. In making this statement we commented, as it was our duty to do, with severity upon the antecedents of this co-Regent as revealed in the official records of the Indian Government, and it is this part of the article which is complained of as libellous. We need not inform our readers that the Ameer-i-Kabeer is himself a mere stalking-horse in this matter. The procedure adopted shows this. What we said in the London *Statesman* has also appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman*, and in other Indian journals. Had the Ameer-i-Kabeer been really anxious to clear his character of the aspersions resting upon it, he would have instituted proceedings in Calcutta, where the matter could have been sifted to the bottom. But the object of this prosecution is not to elicit truth, but only to prevent its revelation to the British nation. The Ameer-i-Kabeer has already been used as a tool to destroy the power of Sir Salar Jung; and it is now hoped that he will prove not less effective in the destruction of the *Statesman*. What will be the issue of the trial before the Central Criminal Court we have no desire to attempt to anticipate. But the prosecution is a testimony to the utility of the work done by *The Statesman*, and a strong encouragement to ourselves to proceed fearlessly in the task we have undertaken. The *Statesman* is the first systematic attempt which has been made to reveal to the nation the dark and unknown places of our Indian Administration; and the Indian Bureaucracy is well aware that these places will not bear to have light let in on them. If the *Statesman* were merely an ignorant slanderer, the secret promoters of this prosecution are sufficiently astute to understand that by a statement of the truth its slanders would be made impotent for evil. But they know that it has spoken but the truth; and therefore it is that, instead of fair discussion, the law has been invoked in order, if possible, to close its lips for ever. This hope, at any rate, we can assure them, is destined to be disappointed.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Jan 14.)

ADMIRALTY, January 11, 1881.

Comdr. Gerard Henry Uctred Noel has this day been promoted to the rank of Capt. in H. M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, January 12, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879, Lieut Edward Mervyn Archdall has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877, Chief Engr George Deans has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January, 14, 1881.

Staff, Lieut-Gen Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C. B., Bengal S. C., to be Comdr-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, with the local rank of Genl., vice Genl. Sir F. P. Haines, G.C. B., G. C. S. I., whose period of service on the Staff in India is about to expire. Dated 10th April, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers are placed upon the Staff of the Army in Ireland as Major-Genls. Dated 15th January, 1881:—

Major-Genl George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, C. B. (at present commanding the Home Dist.), to command the Battns. of Guards.

Major-Genl Eyre Chalioner Henry Lord Clarina.

Major-Genl. Sir John Chetham McLeod, K. C. B.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., half-pay, late 90th Foot, now Brgdr.-Genl. at Chatham, is transferred from the Staff of the Army in Great Britain to that of the Army in South Africa as a Brgdr.-Genl., whilst serving in that country. Dated 15th January, 1881.

Colonel Philip Hellingfield R.A., to be Col. on the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britian, with a view to his Comdg the R. A. in the Northern Dist., vice Major-Genl. George Thomas Field, who vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 15th January, 1881.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Depy-Asst. Comsy.-Genl Edgar Gaussen has been placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 28th Nov., 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department.—The retirement of Depy.-Comsy. M. W. R. Rushton, dated the 1st Feb., 1880, notified in the Gazette of the 20th March, 1880, is postponed to 27th March, 1880.

Depy.-Comsy. F. E. Bennett (African Branch) is placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 16th January, 1881.

Asst.-Comsy. Henry Wyatt, upon the temporary Half-Pay List, without half-pay, has been permitted to retire from the Service. Dated 9th Dec., 1880.

BREVET.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col Richard James Combe Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be an Aide-de-Camp to H. M., with the rank of Col. in the Army. Dated 15th Jan., 1881.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 67 new (70 old) Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1881, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on the 22nd instant, *viz.*:—

I.—That the firm of Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Co., of whatever members or member the said firm may from time to time and for the time being consist, shall be the Agents of the Company, and shall, under the supervision of the Directors, manage and direct the business of the Company, and as such Agents shall receive a commission of one-quarter anna per rupee on all yarn and cotton-goods manufactured and sold by the Company; and also a commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on the proceeds of sale of all materials manufactured from wool, jute, silk and other fibres and sold by the Company.

II.—That there shall be a Director *ex-officio*, who shall be a Member of the firm for the time being Agents of the Company. That Clauses 88, 89 and 95 of the Articles of Association shall not apply to the Director *ex-officio*.

The Transfer-Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a Splendid Assortment of the New Shapes now worn all warranted not to change colour.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's black stiff, round crown	7	8
Gent's do. best quality	8	8
Special hat for *tall* men, best beaver felt, stiff square crown	8	8
Gentlemen's black soft felt, round crown	8	8
Gentlemen's drab soft, round crown, best felt	8	8
Gentlemen's drab stiff, round crown	8	8
Ladies' "Ascot," black stiff felt, round crown, latest shape	9	8
Ladies' black "Exchange," soft felt, round crown	10	8
Ladies' "Exchange," drab fawn, &c.	10	8
Ladies' Tweed hats	4	8
Gentlemen's Tweed hats	4	8
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	4	0
Clerical Hats, Best Felt	8	8

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HELMETS, SUN HATS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
" Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
t. Estephe "	216	0	231	0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and during this week, great show of ready-made Robes, Dresses, Underclothing, Hosiery, Hats and Bonnets, all received by last P. and O. s. s. BRINDISI, and which have been marked at such low cash prices that a speedy clearance must be the result.

SECURE THE NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS.

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY
EXECUTED WITH TASTE AND LATEST FASHIONS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ... ...Rs. 20
Do. " large size ... ... " 25 and 30
" do. very superior ... ... 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... ... " 30 and 35
ormerly sold at... " 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... ...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... ... " 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch" Rs. 35
... ... " 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... ... " 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ... ... " 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ... ... " 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... ...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... " 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... ... " 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... ... " 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... ... " 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... ... " 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting keyless, best finish ... ... " 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... ... " 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...Rs. 80
" FINE "	... " 85
" 18-CARAT GOLD "	... " 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND
THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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